The U.S. Trade Agenda

Creating and Maintaining Opportunities for U.S. Agriculture

The Committee on Agriculture
U.S. House of Representatives
Robert B. Zoellick
U. S. Trade Representative
April 28, 2004

Overview

- Expanding trade through multiple initiatives:
 - A global WTO agreement
 - Regional initiatives
 - Bilateral FTAs
 - Enforcement of trade laws and agreements
 - Worker adjustment and education

Putting TPA to Good Use

Highlights of 2003-2004 to date

- Completed and passed:
 - Singapore and Chile
- Launched and completed:
 - Australia, CAFTA + D.R., Morocco
- In progress:
 - Southern Africa, Bahrain, Panama
- About to start:
 - Thailand, Andeans
- Advanced regional initiatives in Middle East, SE Asia
- Miami framework to advance FTAA
- Doha WTO:
 - Cancun was a missed opportunity
 - 2004 need not be a lost year

Staying Vigilant

Enforcement is at the Heart of our Work

- · Our goal: effective results, as quickly as possible
- Recent gains for U.S. agriculture:
 - Beef: reopened Mexico's market, working on Japan, Korea, & China
 - HFCS: filed WTO case against Mexico
 - Almonds: reopened India's market
 - Cotton/Soybeans: expanded U.S. exports to China
 - Wheat: U.S. calls for reform of Canada's practices
 - Poultry, pork, and beef: negotiated access to Russia; finalizing details
 - Apples: won WTO case against Japan
 - Hogs: settled dispute with Mexico to expand market

Our enforcement toolbox:

 Persuade, explain, build local support, offer incentives, provide assistance, deploy disincentives, negotiate – and litigate

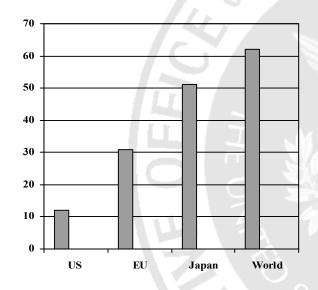
WTO in 2004

Proposals for Progress

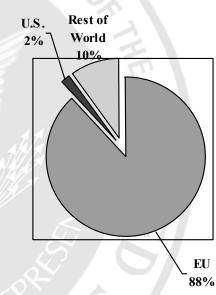
- Challenge: 147 economies, need to develop broad consensus
- U.S. leadership:
 - January letter to all Ministers
 - February strategic dialogue with more than 40 countries
 - March/April: Geneva agriculture meetings
- A focus on "3 pillars" in agriculture:
 - Eliminate export subsidies by date certain
 - Substantial cuts & harmonization in trade-distorting domestic support
 - Market access to developed and major developing economies
- Other key elements:
 - Don't let "Singapore Issues" distract from core agenda
 - Manufactured goods: tariff cuts, non-tariff barriers
 - Services: get more (and better) offers on the table from others

Core Problems in Agricultural Trade

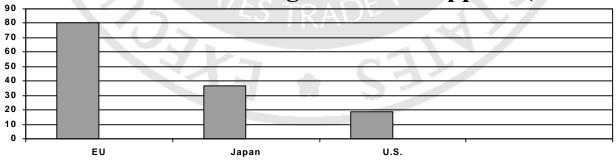
Avg. WTO Allowed Tariff (%)



Export Subsidy Expenditures



Allowed Trade-Distorting Domestic Support (\$billion)*



*Data reflects current exchange rates.

Regional Initiatives

Help build WTO consensus

- FTAA
 - Agreement on common set of rights and obligations
 - Creates incentives for countries to do more
- Enterprise for ASEAN Initiative
 - Network of FTAs in South East Asia
 - TIFAs are stepping stones
- Middle East Free Trade Area
 - Already have TIFAs with 9 countries in the region
 - Offer graduated steps to encourage reforms

Why Bilaterals?

- Doha remains our top priority, but we don't want our trade agenda to be held hostage by one negotiation
- Our new and pending FTA partners:
 - 300 million people
 - World's 6th largest economy
 - 5th largest market for U.S. agriculture exports
 - \$4.2 billion in U.S. agriculture exports
- FTAs could increase farm exports to these countries substantially
- Thailand, Colombia are good opportunities for U.S. agriculture:
 - Record levels of U.S. ag exports to Thailand in 2003, including beef, pork, horticulture, and soybeans
 - Colombia largest market for U.S. ag products in South America, including corn, wheat, soybeans, and cotton

CAFTA + D.R.

Highlights for U.S. Agriculture

- Today 99% of CAFTA/DR farm goods enter the U.S. duty-free... without reciprocal U.S. access. Our FTA levels the playing field.
- More than half of current U.S. farm exports duty-free immediately
 - Includes apples, french fries, soybeans, wheat, and cotton
- Farm Bureau: FTA could mean \$1.5 billion for U.S. farmers
- Sugar handled with care:
 - Increased access = 1.3% of U.S. production; no change in above-quota tariffs
- Strong transparency, anti-corruption, and good governance rules
- Strong labor and environment protections
- D.R. assumes the same basic set of obligations and commitments

Australia FTA

Highlights for U.S. Agriculture

- All U.S. farm exports duty-free from day one:
 - Benefits processed foods, oilseeds and oilseed products, fruits and juices, vegetables, nuts, and distilled spirits
- Sensitive products "handled with care":
 - Dairy: didn't touch the above-quota tariff, modest quota increase
 - Beef: quotas grow slowly; above-quota tariff phases-out over 18 years, back-loaded. Safeguards available during and after transition.
 - Sugar: access unchanged
 - TRQs: avocados, cotton, peanuts, and tobacco
- SPS commitments:
 - Affirms WTO Agreement
 - Establishes SPS structure to work through problems on scientific basis
 - Gained market access for table grapes
 - Risk assessments on track for pork, stone fruit, poultry, and Florida citrus

Morocco FTA

Highlights for U.S. Agriculture

- U.S. farmers gain new tools to compete with Canada and the EU
- Beef and poultry get new access to a market that was formerly closed
- Wheat and almonds: new TRQs could mean 5x increase in wheat exports, 2x increase for almonds
- Significant tariff cuts: corn, soybeans, corn and soybean products
- Immediate duty-free access: cranberries, pistachios, pecans, whey products, processed poultry products, and pizza cheese.
- Zero tariffs within 5 years: walnuts, grapes, pears, and cherries.
- Olives: Special rule of origin & long phase-out of tariff on product with most trade

Trade with China

- China is a major market:
 - U.S. agriculture exports grew 140% from 2002-2003
 - Now America's 5th-largest export market for agriculture
- U.S. soybeans bring home more money from China than U.S. airplanes: \$2.9 billion
- JCCT: Elevated dialogue brought good results to U.S. farmers, businesses, workers, and consumers
 - More biotech approvals: soybeans, corn
 - Transparency in TRQ administration: wheat, cotton
 - Commitments on standards, IPR, trading/distribution rights

Looking Ahead

- The challenge: to manage global economic and technological changes
- Economic isolationism won't work will kill jobs and opportunities
- Trade benefits Americans: more markets, more choices, lower prices, good jobs
- Our strategy:
 - Open new markets for U.S. products and services through new trade agreements
 - A level playing field: monitor and enforce existing trade agreements
 - Continue cutting hidden import taxes that hurt working families
 - Keep America open to "insourced" jobs and investment
 - Help Americans adjust to change (education, worker training, portable pensions, ability to keep and save hard-earned dollars)
 - Remember that a world where poor people have no hope is not good for America's future